The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN.
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 5d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 223 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 493, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. BRUCE PETRIKIN. | N. B. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL.
PETRIKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL, Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 300, Hill street. [dec.17–3mos.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31.'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprieter. January 4, 1871.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWNOS, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap12,'71–6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72m] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, AMOS HOUCK, High Sheriff of Huntingdon County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on

FRIDAY, March 21, 1873,

in accordance with the following act of Assembly: AN ACT *to permit the voters of this commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties labelled on the outside, "license," and on the inside, "for license," or, "against license" and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, at said election and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as it is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities, and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officers, whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or effect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or prohibiting the granting of licenses: *Provided*, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Huntingdon are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the House of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the House of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattorn, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house, No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Meguhy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed Oneida township, at the house of William Loug, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School house, in said township.

19th district, composed the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markiesburg, in said township.

24th district composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence said Union township line for the distance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said borough.

26th district composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longnecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter, and John wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

29th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit, commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace Mountain, at the Hepewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine: thence south 52 deg. east 772 perches to a chestnut oak: thence south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of Terral's farm; south 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

30th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

31st district, composed of Lincoln tp, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south 58 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod township to corner of Penn tp, thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county, to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

32d district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

33d district, composed of the borough of Mount Union at the school house in said borough.

34th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City at the public school house, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

36th district., composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house, in Orbisonia.

By the Act of Assembly of 1869, known as the Registry Law, it is provided as follows:

1. "Election officers are to open the polls between the hours of six and seven, a. m. on the day of election. Before 6 o'clock in the morning of second Tuesday of October they are to receive from the County Commissioners the Registered List of Voters and all necessary election blanks, and they are to permit no man to vote whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as follows:

2. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in a written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining clearly where the residence of the person was.

3. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

4. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, he must, in addition to the foregoing proofs, state in his affidavit when where, and by what court he was naturalized and produce his certificate of naturalization.

5. Every person, claiming to be a naturalized citizens whether on the registry list, or producing affidavits as aforesaid, shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote, and on the vote of such persons being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate except where sons are entitled to vote upon the naturalization of their father.

6. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered, shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district 10 days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an Act entitled "A further supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval services of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth: he shall for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter session of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in case of officers of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter, to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., August 27, 1870.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon:

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction to race, color, custom, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution law, usage or regulation of any Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, by, or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officers shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guility of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VIth article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * * anything in the *Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, a. d. 1870, passed an act entitled, "A further supplement to the Act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved 17th April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

And, Whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of votes have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors.

NOW THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of votes therein, to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing elections, the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors registers of voters, election officers and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL] JOHN W. GEARY.

Attest:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

At Huntingdon the 24th day of February, a. d. 1873, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-seventh.

AMOS HOUCK, SHERIFF.

Huntingdon, February, 24, 1873.

A. HOFFMAN, Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

The Muses' Bower.

Hope of Spring.

Hush! the earth sleeps! and Winter fain
Would cover her fair bosom with a fleecy veil.
She is not dead—she only sleeps so still and pale,
Until the kiss of Spring shall waken her again.

And like a babe without a care
Slumbering upon a mother's fond and gentle breast,
The flower-children, rocked to sleep in peaceful rest
In her embrace, lie sweetly, calmly sheltered there.

They dream of soft and balmy airs,
Of golden sunshine and the diamond glittering dew;
And see the thousand odorous perfumes woo
The fields and rainbow-colored meadows unawares.

They lie in wait to hear the song
Of birds, and what the rippling waves say to the stream;
They prattle with the butterflies, and ever seem
To hear the bees hum softly all the hours long.

Then stretching their frail necks on high
To see the gorgeous splendor from afar and near,
Lo Spring with lover's kiss is really here,
Whispering to Winter her lingering *"good-bye."*

And thus we lie in God's own hand
While here; calm, confident without a doubt or fear,
Until the morn of resurrection's Spring draws near,
And we behold the glories of the heavenly land.

The Story-Teller.

Two Ways of Bearing Trouble.

IT was a cold, dismal evening in November that two laborers might have been seen wending their way along the streets of a large manufacturing town.

Slowly they proceeded, with dejected countenances, not exchanging a word until the one whom we shall call Smith, halted before a neat little house and unlatched the gate. Then there was such a look of utter misery and despair gleaming from his eyes that his companion murmured, "We must trust in God, Smith."

The words were unheeded, and his companion passed on, while Smith entered the house.

A tall, dark-eyed woman was flitting about getting supper. She gazed up as he entered, exclaiming: "You are late to-night!"

"Yes," he articulated gloomily, and going to the cradle he took up the six weeks old baby, and sorrowfully pressed it to his heart.

"I do wish you would put that child down and get ready for supper," exclaimed his wife, after enduring his gloominess for some time.

He slowly obeyed, and then seated himself at the table, with a deep sigh.

"What in the world is the matter with you to-night?" she asked, as she sat down opposite him.

His voice trembled as he replied, "I suppose you might as well know first as last. I have been discharged."

"There!" exclaimed his wife, quickly, pushing back her chair. "Just what I might have expected! I'd like to know what we are going to do now. Winter coming on and all. I declare, Smith, you will torture me to death!"

"I'm very sorry, Lydia, but I cannot help it."

"Sorry! No you are not sorry at all. You'd just as leave see your wife and children starve as not. It's nothing in the world but your poor managing."

"Lydia, you are cruel. Instead of helping me to endure my great trouble, which is bearing me down to the very earth, you make it ten times harder for me to bear. I was not the only one discharged. There was Jim Hawley, and ever so many others. Business is dull." "Business is dull!" she mimicked after him. "Always an excuse for a worthless man. To think that you should be discharged now, just as our rent is due; and then we are out of food; and look at my shoes, won't you? my feet almost on the ground. I wish I had never married you," and a dark look accompanied the last words. The poor husband now covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud. This seemed to encourage his wife to go on, for she uttered words more and more bitter, until at last, almost in a state of frenzy, the wretched man rushed from the house to the tavern and there sought to bury his thoughts of the past and future in the ram-cup.

In the meantime, James Hawley, his companion in labor, entered his home with a very sad countenance. But before he had stepped over the threshhold, a loving pair of arms were thrown around his neck, and a pair of sweet lips were pressed to his. He returned the salutation and then inquired for the baby.

"She is sleeping sweetly in the cradle. She has been a perfect little darling all day. Supper is waiting; so make haste. Here is warm water and towel. Are you not later than usual to-night?"

"Yes, Mary, and I bring bad news to you."

"Bad news!" she exclaimed, turning pale as, for the first time, she noticed that something was wrong.

"Yes; I was discharged to-night, and I do not know that I can get anything to do before spring. Business is dull"

"Is that all?" asked his wife with a sigh of relief. "I thought it was something terrible, the way you looked."

"And is it not terrible enough? What will become of us this winter, if I am out of employment?"

"The same God who feeds the sparrows and clothes the lillies in the field, will not let us suffer, dear James."

"God bless you, Mary! There is sweet comfort in your words."

"And now let us have supper," exclaimed his wife cheerfully. "See, I have your favorite dish—shortcake and toast. Do not let your troubles impair your appetite, and then, after tea, we will talk it all over. God doeth everything for the best. And as our day so shall our strength be."

In the evening it was determined that the quarter's rent should be paid immediately, a new supply of coal obtained, and the remaining portion of the money placed in the wife's hands to be dealt out as sparingly as possible.

Then Mary suggested that all her pretty parlor furniture should be put away in the garret; and the front room let out.—Further than this they could lay no plans, and as the husband went out to pay the rent the future looked so dark to the young wife that she could not altogether restrain her tears; but seeking strength from on high, her face wore the same cheerful smile when her husband returned, and little did he know that during all that long night, while he and his baby were so soundly sleeping, his wife lay awake planning out the future.

Three months have passed, with scarcely a day's work in all that time, and now another quarter's rent is due. In vain the laborer thrusts his hands into his empty pockets, and in vain racks his brain for some solution of the problem how that rent is to be paid. The lodger had paid his money monthly; but then that was not enough to meet the sum, if he had it, and of course his wife had spent that as fast as she received it, and it was an every day wonder to James how Mary managed so well.

With feelings of great despair he entered the house. The table was spread with the same favorite dish. There was the shortcake and toast, flanked with a golden lump of butter, a plate of honey, and a deep dish of roasted apples to be served with sugar and cream, while at his plate sat the steaming tea-pot. As James took it in all at one glance, he greatly wondered at the frugal yet comfortable way of living. How his wife had been able to make the small amount of money last so long was a mystery to him, and yet he could not help wishing inwardly that she had been more economical; then, perhaps, the rent might have been paid and he felt that it would be better to have subsisted on one crust of bread rather than to be turned out of doors homeless.

He refused to sit at the table, pleading that he had no appetite. And a great large tear arose in the strong man's eyes as he informed his wife that on the morrow they would be turned from their home, to go he knew not where, as he had not a dollar in his pockets to secure them a room elsewhere.

"Is that it?" exclaimed his wife in a soft tone, and tripped up stairs, and soon returned, and placed two ten dollar bills in his hand.

"Where did you get them?" he asked, eagerly turning them over in his hands, as though to ascertain whether they were really genuine or not.

"I earned them," replied his wife gaily. "I knit afghans, shawls, children's hoods, sacques and socks; at first only for those whom I providentially heard wished articles of the kind; afterwards I was employed to furnish a trimming establishment with my work."

"And kept it a secret from me?"

"Yes, because I thought you would be worried for fear I was doing too much. I love to knit dearly, and consider it more of a pleasant pastime than labor."

"God be praised for giving me such a wife!" exclaimed her husband, earnestly; and pressing his wife and child closely to his bosom, he said: "Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her; for many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

* * * * * * *

Twenty years have passed, and James Hawley is a rich man. But Jos. Smith is a confirmed drunkard, while his wife has long since passed from earth a victim of misery and want.

Why will not wives assist their husbands to bear their trials with helping hands and hearts? If they would but do this, how many families would be saved from ruin, and how sweet would be their reward, not only upon earth, but also in Heaven.

Reading for the Million.

A True Picture.

Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the loving mother, extinguishes the natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blights parental hope, and brings mournful age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and makes them all paupers and beggars. It feeds epidemics, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime. It fills your jail, supplies your alms-house and demands more asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It crowds your penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler, ailment of the counterfeiter, the prop of the hangman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. Incites the mother to butcher her helpless offspring, helps the father to massacre his wife, and aids the child to grind the parricidal axe. It burns up man and destroys woman, defeats life, curses God, and dispises heaven. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. With the malevolence of a fiend it calmly surveys its desolation, and insatiated with havoc, poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, and slays regulation; then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies and curses; the devil's best friend. Vote against license.

Sayings of Spurgeon.

Spurgeon sententiously expresses a number of thoughts "worthy remembering" in the following appropriate sentences, which he publishes as "advice gratis:"

Nobody is more like an honest man than a thorough rogue.

When you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within.

Do not choose your friend by his looks; handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

Do not be fond of compliments; remember "thank you, pussy, and thank you, pussy," kill the cat.

Don't believe the man who talks the most, for mewing cats are very seldom mousers.

By no means put yourself in another person's power; if you put your thumb between two grinders they are very apt to bite.

Drink nothing without seeing it; sign nothing without reading it; and make sure that it means no more than it says.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyer's houses are built on fool's heads.

Put no dependence on the label of a bag, and count money after your own kind.

In any business, never wade into water where you cannot see the bottom.

See the sack open before you buy what is in it, for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated.

The Sience of Teaching, Ninies Ejekashun.

WOLLER'S GROVE, Feb. 22, 1873.

Mister editur:—I had thott that i wooden truble you by riting enny more peaces for your paper, butt the artikle ritten by Mrs. Justishy and published in the JURNAL of the 11th instantus, kolls for sumthing further on the subjekt of the "mutch abuzed teecher." Now in the peaces that i rote for the JURNEL before, i spoke my mind perhaps more freeer than i had ott to have dun, in saying that skools are a holesail swindle & that teechers take bred out of the mouths of poor starving children. Butt if i did, wuz that a reeson why mrs. J. shood sett me down az ignerent and cavilless and materielistick and oll such. And abuv all she blaims me for cumming to *immejiate conkluzens*. Now if thare is ennybuddy in the wide wurld thatt ott to be less chargible than ennybuddy else for cumming to immejiate conkluzens, i think that pursen ott to be N. Wecker, Esq., ignerams, cavviler and materialist. Why mr. ed., i have been 36 years in reaching the conkluzion that mrs. J. charges me with arriving at immejately.

Justishy contradikts flatly the conkluzions that i had reached, without offering a singel argement against them. She jest sez it aint so; and duzzent condocend to so prezent a singel reezon of *why* it aint so. Probebly we are to understand thatt it aint, so becoz it izzent—a woomins reezon. Now mr. editur, as i remarked before i had not intended to say more on this subject butt since it has been brott up agea i propoze, by yoor leeve, to say several things about it. I propoze to bring fackts and figgers (which figgers thay say never lye) to proove that skools, as now kondukted, are little elce than a holesail swindle. I shall tell things in as strateforwerd a manner az i kno how; and i woant tramp on ennybody's toze more then i ken help. If i doo kum down on korns now & then i hoap the owners will attribute it to my iggnerence, as mrs. Jewdishus did.

If i wuz a lawyer or a skoolteecher i mite be expekted to preduse argements folling eech in lodgikal seequence—(i think ive hurd good preechers uzing that expreshun; it *may* be rong, but ile put it in ennyway. I like a fu big werds now and then; i think it sounds better, and will make peeple think N. W. izzent so desperitly iggnerent after all.) Butt koncidering that i never went to skule mutch, nor attended teechers institutes, nor red the skool loz of Penna., nor swepped over the nasheens of the urth to mold the karakter of gennerashens, nor roze in silense to awake to bizzy life a sleaping kontinent—koncidering oll theze, i hoap that the numeris readers of the JURNAL will look with lenyency upon the diskonnekted manner in whitch i shall try to keep together argements, specifecashuns and eggzamples, and in the end i heap thay will kompair it oll and come to a desizien, just like a jury of twelve sleapy felly sitizens find a vurdikt after a half a duzzen lawyers have torn up a kase untill Solamen himself koodent keep track of it.

Lett it be understood (if ennybuddy kares to no) that i aint oppozed to skools and edikashun. I am in favor of skules as iz skules, and i am in faver of the thorrow study of Reedin, Ritin and Rithmetic and above oll Spellin. O if we had skules like we had when i went to skule,—when thare wuz no blackboordes and g'aized maps to hurt the skollers ize, when the little chaps cood lurn thare A B C's out of a primmar without

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 5, 1873.

CRINGING COWARDICE!

In our connection with a newspaper we have made it a rule to pay no attention to personal attacks, nor do we desire to deviate from this rule now. We have learned, in a long experience, that creatures, who are physically incapable of defending themselves, frequently, to avenge some imaginary wrong, endeavor to control the columns of a newspaper. The editor of the *Globe* belongs to this class of cravens. We desire to say a few words in regard to him and then dismiss him:

A few short months ago he was at the head of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Cassville. It was a "fat take," as printers say when they get hold of a good thing, and he made it tell. He waxed rich and felt his importance. His neighbors did not appear to care how he conducted himself so long as he did not interfere with them. He lived in clover. He was monarch of all he surveyed, and Pennsylvania furnished the greenbacks. From a fleeing mendicant, of a few years before, he began to look towards a Congressional nomination. Not satisfied with the fat bone in hand, he determined to grasp the shadow, and the fable was repeated. But in his grasping he found that others did not view his moral conduct in the light in which he himself viewed it. Immoral and disreputable conduct is not always regarded as "trifles thin as air." Stung by the notoriety given his bad deeds he rushed headlong into the Quarter Sessions to vindicate himself. His case was patiently heard, the jury retired and shortly thereafter returned, with a verdict of TRUE, and the prosecutor to pay $205 costs. Thereupon he vowed vengeance upon everybody who did not swear that they believed him an innocent and outraged man. Encouraged by a couple of political demagogues, who thought they saw an opportunity to retrieve their waning political fortunes, he bought the *Globe* and commenced a system of blackmailing peculiar to cowards. He assailed everybody that he imagined regarded him with disfavor. Threw out insinuations. Had rods in pickle. Wanted to skin this, that and the other one. Rolled up his sleeves and bantered the crowd—Then it was the JOURNAL he was after! It wasn't the *Monitor!* Oh, no! Nothing but the JOURNAL! But, then, you see "it won't come out and fight me!" Such were his reflections to the children on the street. At last, realizing that we owed a duty to the unfortunate community—unfortunate in being cursed with such a Thug—in which our lot is cast, we determined to haul off and hit this craven right between the eyes, and let the people judge of the manner of man who was endeavoring to run their politics One lick was enough! We knocked him into a three-cocked hat! Hear him whine worse than a whipped spaniel:

"Our readers can thus see the villainous scheme this pretended honorable man has laid for our rain, [boo!] and bring us and our little ones to poverty and disgrace [boo! boo!]. What care he and his tools that our wife is a poor [boo!] nervous [boo! boo!] helpless invalid [boo! boo! boo!] What care they for her sleepless nights of agony caused by their devilish efforts for political power!" [Boo! boo! boo!]

Out upon such a whining, yelping cur! What but your own immoral and debased conduct has made your wife a "poor, nervous, helpless invalid!" But no man, with a sciatilla of manliness in his composition, would drag the sacred name of wife into his dirty brawls or try to cower behind her for protection! Faugh! Who can entertain anything but contempt and contumely for such a creature? We scorn such an adversary! When we take up arms against an individual we want an opponent of whom all the world can say: "This is a man!" Scarcely has a blow been struck until he yelps, at the top of his voice, we are "driven back into the corner!" and howls with great gesticulation and threat what he will do. Bah! Go and hang yourself! We care nothing about you. We are ashamed that it becomes necessary, in accomplishing our purpose, to have to kick you out of the way.

Reader, excuse us for having to regale you for a few weeks with the conduct of such a creature! He, and other vampires like him, have fastened themselves upon the Republican party and they must be shaken off! Bear with us.

THE REASON WHY.

We want the people to know why Huntingdon county did so poorly for the ticket last fall.—*Globe.*

The people do know all about it! They knew what it would be before the election. Wm. H. Woods helped to place the Independent ticket in the field, every one of whom, (except M. M. McNeil, who is a Democrat and who was included in the bargain and sale,) was and is a member of the "Peoples' League," and was supported by Guss, Woods, Laird, Logan & Co. The ticket was complete except the District Attorney, and a young Democratic attorney, who wanted to be placed on the ticket for that office, said he would have been had it not been for King William. Woods' office was the headquarters of the candidates on the Independent ticket when they came to town. McKnight Williamson, Woods' brother-in-law and law partner, spent two weeks in the lower end of the county electioneering for Speer and the Independent ticket. John Logan, the League Steward of the Poor House, travelled the county in the interest of the "from three to eight" candidates, and told his friends that his position, as Steward of the Poor House, depended upon the election of the Independent ticket. And W. H. Woods sat in his office, in this town, during the day concocting schemes to defeat the Republican ticket, and at midnight met in secret conclave with R. M. Speer and submitted his plans. After having agreed upon the plans, they were then sent out to the lesser lights in the townships to be executed. Guss was put on the stump and used as a blind, but neither he nor his masters fooled any one. It was well understood. That's "why Huntingdon county did so poorly for the ticket last fall!"

IS IT TRUE? VERDICT, IT IS TRUE!

The indictment preferred by A. L. Guss against Henry S. Wharton, for libel, in publishing the affidavit made by Mrs. Pope, before the Board of School Directors of this borough, charging him with "indecent conduct" towards her daughter Louisa, was tried, as we stated last week, during our absence in the West. The trial excited a very general interest throughout the county, and it was very natural that it should do so. The surviving parents and relatives of the female orphans at the Cassville School would naturally feel very solicitous to know whether a judicial investigation would result in establishing the truth of this charge against the Principal of that institution.

The community in general felt interested to know whether an educational institution, sustained cheerfully by the taxpayers of the Commonwealth, in view of its noble and patriotic purpose, had been endangered in its usefulness, by being under control of a man capable of such conduct. To meet this feeling of the community we published, at the time, the charge of the Court, which gave a history of the whole transaction, and stated clearly and impartially, both the law and the leading facts of the case. Immediately afterwards the *Globe* and *Monitor* published the argument of Hon. R. M. Speer, for the Commonwealth, as reported by R. McDivitt, so that the case has been pretty thoroughly kept before the public, and the authorities having control of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools will appreciate the interest it has elicited in this community.

It is not our purpose, in this article, to make any comments upon the case. That would seem to be unnecessary, for the verdict of the jury has, after hearing the evidence, the arguments upon it by counsel, upon both sides, and the charge of the Court, as stated last week, disposed of the question. What that question was, appears not only from the charge of the Court, but also from the argument of Mr. Speer. After referring to the publication of the alleged libel he says:

"Next, *is it true?* This is the vital inquiry in the case. It meets you at the threshhold, and you must face it, and answer it. Its tremendous importance to the prosecutor no words of mine can magnify. If the flames consume your property, your industry and toil may replace the loss, but who can restore the brightness of a blasted name? You scar the tree, and its mangled trunk outlives the seasons and the roll of years. Leaves may bud, and flowers bloom, and fruit ripen, but the scar remains to arrest the eye of the traveler and to bear ever living witness to the act of vandalism. So, here, gentlemen, if you seal with your verdict, the attempt that has been made to blacken the reputation of your neighbor, the sunshine of a lifetime will not wipe out the stain."

Under this eloquent admonition the jury did "face and answer" the inquiry—"Is it true?" They answered that IT WAS TRUE, and found the defendant "*not guilty*" in publishing it. Now the further responsibility to the public rests in other quarters.

LOCAL OPTION!

We more than ever rejoice in the democratic or republican form (just as you please to call it) of our government. The will of the majority must and will be obeyed on moral as well as political questions. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, passed what is known as the "Local Option Law." The practical object and working of the law is to submit to the voters of the counties and cities to say by ballot whether a license shall or shall not be granted to *keepers of hotels to keep intoxicating drinks. It is not the question whether we are or are not to have hotels.*—We believe that is the fair way of settling this question. It is an embarrassing question for our courts to pass upon licenses, and as the people are willing to settle this matter at the polls, the advocates of license should bow with graceful submission to the will of the majority.

If license be voted down in our county, as we believe it will, there will be plenty of good hotels kept where they are needed, and travelers and strangers will be as well, if not better, cated for and accommodated. The public will be relieved of untold burdens in the course of time. Less money to be paid for keeping up our Alms-House, and the costs of running our criminal courts will be comparatively nothing. As an illustration of the good and practical results of the prebibition of the sale of intoxicants in taverns and saloons we merely mention one instance: Vineland, N. J., contains 10,000 inhabitants, but not a single policeman patrols the streets. Why? The answer is: It contains *not a single drinking saloon* of any kind. No drunkenness, no criminals, no crimes, and no policemen or *taxes* for their support, is the natural result. This will be the result in Huntingdon and the county, notwithstanding the argument of the liquor men to the contrary.

We are emphatically in favor of "Local Option," and advise every voter to ponder well before he casts a vote for license. We have no personal feeling against those who are in favor of the granting of license, but we honestly think they are wrong, and before ten years they will admit that we are right.

HOW THE MATTER STANDS.

The following has been handed us, which we publish with pleasure:

MR. EDITOR:—The article in last week's JOURNAL, upon the effect of the verdict in the Guss and Wharton suits, shows very clearly that Guss is, so far as personal guilt is concerned, a *convict* of the crimes charged by Louisa Pope, but the article is hardly fair towards Superintendent Wickersham, in stating that he has treated the matter lightly. Professor Wickersham is a fair and conscientious man, and has considered the case attentively, so far as it was laid before him, and it is very evident, even from Guss' paper, that he has been routed and obliged to remove his presence elsewhere, but it was no easy matter to transfer and find homes for two hundred children in the middle of winter. No doubt, too, the late Principal plead hard to be let down as lightly as possible, but we have good reasons for believing that the divorce between the "Principal" and his *dear* orphans will be perpetual, and he will be permitted to devote his whole time to *literary* labors and in purifying the moral atmosphere of Huntingdon. "GUSTAVUS VASA."

A POPULAR MAN! BAH!

Thoughtless people or persons unacquainted with the true facts, might be induced to think, from the incessant brag, brag, brag, and the immodest self-praise of A. L. Guss, that he is a popular man in this county. Of course his constant reiteration that he was nominated to Congress, and lately elected a delegate to the State Convention, is for its effect abroad, for in this county, the securing of those positions does not indicate any popularity on his part. It is well known that if he were before the people for any office, he would not get more than 270 Republican votes, and about 30 Democratic in the whole county. The secret of his success is not in his popularity with the people, but only and solely because of his being a member of the "Peoples' League" or "Literati." The influence of the League is astounding, when we consider the few members composing it, and the few citizens who vote with it. The secret of its influence is its thorough organization and the wonderful activity of its members. Being composed of from three to eight members in each township, sworn to obey all orders, it is enabled to wield a wonderful influence upon the unthinking by deception and fraud. The members of the League, by constant watching, working and intriguing, have themselves elected delegates to the County Convention, the people generally being indifferent about the matter. For ten years past the League has been quietly dividing townships, and making boroughs out of small villages, in those portions of the county where they can work most effectively; and thus by this tireless and active work, using deception and fraud, and bribery, wherever effective, they have controlled two or three County Conventions, and by those Conventions the members of the County Committee were appointed, which elected the member to the State Convention. We have not space to expose at this time how Guss was elected to the latter position, (forged credentials with the ink undried in the Committee meeting we will keep for another article.)

We desire now to show how weak in numbers the League really is, and how few friends the Professor really has. In 1866 the whole force of the League was thrown against David Clarkson, the regular Republican nominee for Associate Judge, and by a comparison of the returns it will be seen they did not control 250 Republican votes. Judge Clarkson was elected over the combined Democratic and League vote. Several other years show the same strength; and the last election confirms the fact that before the masses of the people the League cannot control one-twelfth of the Republican vote of the county. All the tireless machinery of the League was put to its full capacity to defeat T. W. Myton, Esq., the Republican one-armed soldier candidate for Prothonotary, but 250 numbers their full strength. No! outside of the League Guss would not get ten votes for any position but town-bull.

CONUNDRUMS ANSWERED.

Two or three weeks ago the Professor published the following conundrums:

1. What period can repair a ruined reputation?
2. What riches may redeem the bankrupt fame?
3. What power shall blanche the sullied snow of character?

From the perfect diarrhœa of words, with which he weekly floods his paper, we suppose he had a hundred good answers to each one. We do not know now whether he is not waiting to pour out, in a six column answer the solution to them, but as he seems to be waiting for some one to guess at them awhile before favoring us with the true answers, we make bold to hazard a guess: To the first one we would suggest that *the exact "period" was about the first week of last November Court.* To the second we say, the "riches" was a check of R. M. Speer's on the Union Bank for $150.00, and $50 additional contributed by the Professor and *some one else* to purchase two votes in the last August Convention; (the Professor, you know, considers that barren nomination of his, for Congress last fall, in which Speer invested more largely than he did, as a refutation of all past and future slanders concerning him.) To the third we were about to propose *"the sunshine of a lifetime,"* but Speer suggests that that won't do, and it puzzles us to imagine what will do, unless 75 copies of the *Monitor*, containing 1125 words of Speer's speech (at 15 cents a word, you know,) will "blanche the sullied snow of character."

Who defeated Barker?—*Globe.*

As nearly as we can remember, Mr. Barker's words were: "I am convinced "that the Woods faction defeated me in "Huntingdon county." Do you want any better proof than that? It was never denied that some Republicans, not Leaguers, voted for Speer. Some are his clients, and others voted for him because they were exasperated at the course pursued by Mr. Barker towards D. J. Morrell. They were importuned, coaxed and plead with not to do it, but they were determined, and did it boldly and openly. They did not pretend to be Mr. Barker's friends, take his money and use it against him.

☞ Guss says the masses of the Republican party endorsed him by nominating him for Congress and electing him a delegate to the State Convention. If that's so why was it necessary to buy the delegate from Hopewell who had two votes, and try to buy the man from West township with one vote. Wasn't it a little mean, though, for the "Principal" and W. H. (Tweed) to only pay $50 each and leave Speer to pay $150. Speer's own offer, was it? Did he want a strong man or a *blackguard* for his opponent?

☞ It took three columns of the "business end" of the *Globe* last week, for the editorial "we" to say: "Boo, hoo, hoo, we hate John Scott—we hate John Scott; for he scourged us once as we know, and as the community know, we justly deserved. Oh, our poor, nervous, helpless invalid wife! Boo, hoo, hoo!" Shame!

☞ It takes a column and a half of last week's *Globe* to prove that the minority should rule the majority. It will take several additional columns to satisfy the people of this fallacy.

SPAIN.

The world moves. The second peaceable political revolution in ancient Spain is another evidence that it is moving in the right direction. Castelar, Secretary of State in the new government, is one of the noblest spirits of the age. He is an accomplished scholar, a finished orator, and one of the purest republican spirits to be found on either side of the Atlantic. To his genius and perseverance Spain is indebted for whatever of free government she enjoys to-day.

There is no guarantee, however, that the late revolution in Spain will secure to that people a pure and permanent republican government. The movement will be accepted by all thinking men, both in Europe and America, as a significant indication of the onward march of free thought and free government in Europe, and the ultimate substitution of republican government generally over the Continent.

The principles of republicanism have been the subject of study by the better educated middle classes throughout Europe for some time past, and there is today a strong feeling in favor of republican government in almost every part of that country. England can count its republicans by thousands, yes, millions, and it is only out of respect for the Queen that Sir Charles Dilke and his compatriots are restrained from aggressive movements. A change of sovereigns will be the signal for action, and as that country will have able leaders in the work it is not too much to predict for that country, within ten years, and by the will of the people, a thoroughly republican form of government. Spain and France have already raised the standard of free government, and though these nationalities may yet be defeated by the influence of former dynasties, it can be only for a brief period. Prussia, portions of Austria, Italy and Portugal have already shown strong evidences of a deep and growing spirit of republicanism, while other portions of Europe have afforded convincing proof of a growing desire among the more intelligent middle classes to dispense with the present system of government for others on the basis of republican principles.

The great need of those countries is popular education. Republicanism cannot flourish where ignorance of the rudimental principles of government prevail. But this barrier is now in a fair way to be gradually removed. The progress of free schools, since the revolution of 1848, has been very great, and to that fact may, in a large degree, be attributed the advance of public opinion in favor of republicanism. The example of the United States is another powerful motive in the same direction. If we seek a third reason, it will be found in the oppressions experienced, and the difficulties felt by the working classes in obtaining food for themselves and families. They contrast their own condition with that of the working classes in the United States, and the wide difference in respect to the privileges and comforts of life are so marked that discontent and an intense spirit of restlessness is created in the public mind. This feeling is growing rapidly, and no one need be surprised to hear, at any time, of aggressive movements that will lead to political revolution and the introduction of free government. Portugal is already moving in imitation of Spain, and a change may be announced at any time without causing surprise. The world moves.

☞ The Bill introduced, by Senator Rutan, to establish an Insurance Department, in this State, has passed the Senate. It is one of the wisest measures that has been proposed at Harrisburg this Winter. We hope it may pass the House and be approved by the Governor. We see the name of Fred. H. Norton, of Pittsburg, named in connection with the commissionership. We are intimately acquainted with this gentleman and have no hesitation in saying that he is eminently qualified, both by experience and education, for the position. His appointment would be a just recognition of his long services in the Navy during the late rebellion, and, further, it would be hailed, by Insurance men generally, as an evidence that the objects of the founders of the bureau would be fully carried out. If this bill becomes a law, which we hope it will, we would earnestly recommend Mr. Norton for Commissioner.

☞ At this late day, the *Globe* endeavors to create the impression, that its Ring was not responsible for the defeat of Barker. Who nominated Barker? The Ring did it, and then murdered him in cold blood! Mr. Woods held nightly consultations with his opponent to bring about his (Barker's) defeat. On the day of the election he refused to take any part in behalf of the man whom he had set up. Oh, shame where is thy blush!

We have the material to make things lively.—*Globe.*

The above, or something like it, has appeared in nearly every issue of the *Thug's Own* ever since he became its "sole editor and proprietor." In the name of common sense why don't you tell something? It is the general opinion that you have told all you know and a great deal more. Blackmail! The people understand it.

☞ We publish, in this issue, the speech of Hon. John Scott exposing the infamous Peoples' League, at the request of the County Committee, in September, 1869. The people can again see how the scoundrels, who manage this organization, have banded together to control their affairs. Let the honest masses arise in their might and crush the hideous monster. It is cornered. Let it be despatched.

☞ The *Globe* wades through two and a half mortal columns to prove that there were Republicans, in the anti-League districts, who voted against Barker. Of course there were. Every leaguer in those districts, under the advise of Mr. Woods, voted for Speer!

☞ The editor of the *Globe* writes lengthy libels and submits them to Hon. R. Bruce Petriken. The Democrats have no interest in that machine. Oh, no!

☞ If the majority were allowed to rule, in the Republican party of this county, the League would be as dead as a hammer.

Exposing the Peoples' League.

Remarks of Hon. John Scott before the Republican County Committee, on the 3d of September, 1869.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the County Committee: I appear before you in response to your request, made known by a committee that I would lay before you a paper in my possession accompanied with any remarks I deem proper to make concerning it. I do so because of my desire to preserve the integrity and purity of the Republican party in this county. Before reading the paper referred to, it is proper that I should state briefly how it came into my possession, and in doing so, in order that its full significance may be seen, I go back to the time when the first information was given to me which I thought authentic as to the existence of a secret political organization, intended to control the action of the party in this county.

Allegations had frequently been made that such an organization did exist, but to these I never gave any credence, until about the time of the assembling of the County Convention several years ago which nominated an Associate Judge. Judge Leas was a candidate for re-nomination. Before the Convention met he called upon me and stated that a proposal had been made to him to initiate him into such an organization, with a promise of its support if he entered it. He said he desired of them some information as to its objects and who were its members; in response to which they informed him that its object was to secure a few active and leading men in each township, and through them to control the election of delegates and the action of county conventions; that W. H. Woods, Esq., was the leading man in the organization, and that Jas. Entrekin, Levi Evans, Esq. Megahan, Henry Grafius, Robt. Laird, Geo. Laug, and others whose names I do not now recollect, were members of it. This he said was as far as they would go in giving him information unless he would join them. He said he refused to join, and I told him then as I say now that I respected him for it.

I made from memory soon after that a list of the names mentioned by the Judge as given to him, which I kept, for I confess I was slow to believe that any honorable man could profess to be acting with a party at large and yet be connected with some secret organization whose purpose was to make all not members of it but instruments to accomplish its secretly prepared designs. That list I had at the time (January, 1868,) the motion was made in court to quash the array of jurors, and when Mr. Woods was examined as a witness I used the list in asking him whether he had not put in certain names which were on the list. Mr. Shontz, the Jury Commissioner, was also asked as to who furnished certain of these names, and to my surprise I found that quite a number of these names had been furnished by Mr. Woods to the Jury Commissioner and had been put on the list by him. That selection of juror was set aside by the court, but if any one has noticed the jury as drawn for the present year he will see the same names are coming out again from court to court, and the fact is far from increasing confidence in the transaction of our public business.

I mention these facts because of a clause in the Constitution, which I propose to read, which binds the members of the League to stand by each other in their business relations, and because I think it concerns the highest interests of the people of the whole county without regard to their party relations. Complaints continued to be made about the alleged organization, and after the late County Convention they became louder than ever. I was asked to exert my official influence to remove an officer alleged to belong to this organization, I refused to do so upon any mere allegation, and said if there was any evidence as to the existence of this organization and its membership I would like to see it. A few days after that Mr. White Shaver of Mount Union called upon me. It is proper to say he was not the person who had requested my influence to remove the officer referred to. He placed in my hands this Constitution of a Peoples' League, stating that he had been introduced into the order by W. H. Woods and Dr. Shade; that the Constitution was in the handwriting of Dr. Shade; that he (Shaver) was the President of Division No. 2, at Mount Union, and that Mr. Woods has been President of Division No. 1, at Shade Gap, where it originated, and since his removal also at Huntingdon; that the organization was still kept up, and that he was satisfied its effects were such upon the party and business interests of the county that he could no longer keep silent about it, and he left the Constitution with me to be made public in whatever manner was considered best. He also stated, as I read the Constitution in his hearing, that it was alleged that another organization existed in the county of which Dr. Orlady was the head; that he believed there had been such an organization, but that it had disbanded. My reply to this statement was that whether there was one, two or any number of such organizations as that, they ought all to be *smashed.*

I will now read the Constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLES' LEAGUE.

1. This society shall be called the Peoples' League.

2. The League shall be composed of Divisions ranging from No. 1, upwards.

3. Three members are sufficient to form a Division and obtain a charter.

4. No division will be allowed to consist of more than eight members, nor shall there be more Divisions in an election district or township, than one.

5. The officers of the League shall be a President, Secretary and Sentinel.

6. The duties of the President shall be to call meetings of the League, to preside at said meetings, and perform such other duties as may be indicated by the Ritual.

7. The Secretary shall keep minutes of the meetings of the League, conduct its correspondence, and together with the President sign applications for membership, which will be sent to other Divisions of the League for approval. Also in the absence of the President, the Sec. shall preside at meetings and fill his place.

8. The duty of the Sentinel is to guard the meetings of the Division from intrusion and perform such other duties as are indicated by the Ritual.

9. The officers shall be elected annually by a majority of the votes. If after six ballotings no one has a majority, all but the two highest are to be struck off, and another balloting had, when the one who has the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

10. The election for officers shall take place annually on the first Monday of May between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. The voting shall be done by balloting.

11. A person to become a member of the League must first be proposed by a member of one of the Divisions of the League, to his own Division. Two weeks after the name of such proposed member shall be handed in, an election shall be had, at which election, if there be any black balls cast, the subject shall be laid over one month, when another election shall take place, if again any black balls are cast, the consideration of the admission of the proposed member shall be postponed indefinitely. If no black balls are cast either at the first or second election the name of said applicant for admission shall be transmitted to the President of the Division No. 1, certified by the President and Secretary of the Division before which the proposition of membership was submitted, that it had received the unanimous approval of their Division. The same shall then be laid before all the Divisions of the League by the President of Division No. 1, for their approval, which different Divisions shall take a vote on it immediately at a meeting called for the purpose and send the result of said vote to the President of Division No. 1, without delay, who shall forward the returns to the Division in which said application was made, and if it appears from said returns that there has been two black balls cast against said candidate he shall be considered rejected.

12. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to attend all delegate meetings of the Republican party and take with him all he can influence to vote as he does, and elect as delegates to the county convention members of the League, whenever it is possible, and in default of this try to secure the election of such delegates as the League can control.

13. The delegates elected to attend the County Convention will hold a caucus meeting a few hours previous to the county convention and there decide which of the different candidates they will support, whether in or out of the League, in said convention, the majority in such caucus meeting shall always say whether members of the League are to be supported or not, and also which of them and the decision of such majority shall be binding on the whole of the delegates, and they shall vote in county convention for whatever ticket is agreed on at the caucus meeting.

14. It is the imperative duty of each member of the League to labor to promote the interests of all the members of the League in a business, as well as a political way, to uphold their character and do all they can to promote their prosperity.

15. No person who belongs to another secret political organization in Huntingdon county, or who is not a republican voter can be admitted as a member of this order.

16. It will be the duty of the President of each Division of the League to call a meeting of the League one week before the election of delegates to the different county conventions, and also a meeting one week before the election of township officers, in the former case to decide who shall be elected as delegates to the county convention and in the latter to nominate a ticket to be supported at the township election.

17. The annual pass-word will be agreed on at the caucus meeting of delegates prior to each August county convention. The other pass words, signs and grips to remain unchanged unless found expedient.

18. Members guilty of active or passive violation of the constitution of the League, or By-laws of the Division shall be expelled from the League upon a fair hearing and conviction in their Division. But such expelled member shall not be visited by any of the penalties of the order unless he shall reveal secrets belonging to the League.

19. Each Division of the League shall have power to make By-laws for their own government, in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution.

20. No alteration or amendment shall be made to the constitution unless by a two-thirds vote of the members of the League.

21. Division No. 1 is the only Division authorised to establish new Divisions until another Division is authorized to do so by a two-thirds vote of members of the League.

22. No member will be allowed to approach a person in regard to his becoming a member of the League until the name of such person has been proposed to his Division and he has received permission to do so.

It is not necessary, and I do not suppose it is expected that any extended comments will be made upon this instrument. I cannot forbear, however, calling attention to what must be its practical operation, and in this view of the case all parties who pay taxes and are concerned in the business of the county have an interest.

It proposes to make distribution of all the offices, township and county, among its members or favorites. Assessors, supervisors, school directors, are all to be nominated by the privileged few, from three to eight, and after they are elected the taxes are to be assessed, roads made, schools organized and contracts given within the same circle if they are true to their obligations. The same course will be observed in the affairs of the county if they pass into the control of men in this organization. But how totally repugnant to every principle of republican government is its effect upon nominating conventions. Our conventions are composed of 78 members. If this organization can bring 40 members or delegates whom they can influence, what is the result? They go into secret caucus before the convention meets. 21 votes make a majority of that caucus, and they form the ticket which every member of that caucus is bound to support in convention. The other 19 come out satisfied that the nominees are totally unworthy. They find that the 38 members of the convention who were not with the secret organization agree with them as to the character of the proposed nominees. Thus there would be 57 delegates in that convention whose consciences tell them these men ought not to be nominated. Yet the votes of the 21 in secret caucus settle the ticket and unworthy men may be placed upon it and the party asked to support them, when in reality more than two thirds of the convention was opposed to them. The voice of the 19 is stifled by their previous obligation, and they with the 21 obeyed the voice of the organization rather than the voice of their own conscience and the will of their constituents. And this is to be called Republicanism. It is not the kind the people of Huntingdon county admire, and I do not believe they will tolerate it.

This afternoon, before your committee called upon me, Jas. Chilcote, esq., of Orbisonia, came to my office, and stated to me in some detail how he had been induced to become a member of this organization, the trouble of mind it has occasioned him, his desire to get out of it, how by a Providential dispensation, depriving him for a time of his reason, he had been led to reveal its character to his friends, how they informed him of it when he was restored, and that having thus told the truth when unconcious he did not deem it a duty to deny and conceal it when concious and accountable. His statements corroborate those of Mr. Shaver as to the existence and operation of this League. He is present and authorizes me to say that he is willing to give his own full history of it to the committee if they desire to hear him.

I have complied with your request, and lay this Constitution before you that you may take such action in your official capacity as you deem it requires. I can only say for myself that while entirely willing to support any act of the party fairly and openly taken, I am unwilling to be ruled by any secret conspiracy whose object is to exclude all but from three to eight of our party in a township from all voice in its control; and I trust you may be able to bring about such a state of affairs that expression can be given to the voice of the whole party, and not have it subject to the imputation of being under the rule of any ring, oligarchy, or aristocracy, such as this constitution sets up.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congress Purging Itself of Credit Mobilier—Its own Members on Trial—Proceedings in the House To day—Ames and Brooks not Expelled but Condemned by a Large Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 27 Feb. 1873.

THURSDAY'S DEBATE ON POLAND'S REPORT

The debate on the Poland Credit Mobilier report was commenced on Tuesday and ended a little after one o'clock to-day, including night sessions. During nearly the whole time the galleries of the House were crowded, and ladies were admitted upon the floor. During the three days' debate able arguments were made for and against the expulsion of Ames and Brooks. A number of the speakers argued that as the acts of those members were at a period previous to the present Congress, the House had no jurisdiction. Others thought that if those two members were guilty others were equally so and that the weeding process should reach them all. All of these views were met by arguments, while Butler and others opposed the resolution to expel Ames, Brooks or any other member of the House.

PROCEEDINGS AND VOTE TO-DAY.

The House, late last night, took a recess till 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Bird was the first to take the floor. His speech was in reply to Bingham yesterday, in which he denounced the action of the press in regard to the Credit Mobilier scandal.

Mr. Dwight Townsend and Mr. Fernando Wood followed, after Mr Holman had made a ten minutes speech. Mr. Wood argued that the committee had exceeded their authority and violated their duty. He assured the House that he would vote against the report in both cases, as it was so recalled for as it was unwarranted.

Mr. Clarkson Potter then reviewed the action of legislative bodies during the last three hundred years, and was unable to find a precedent for the one the House was asked to establish. He denies that Mr. Brooks, had ever tried to influence him or any other member of the Democratic side of the House, in relation to the Pacific railroads.

Mr. R. Milton Speer, in a short address supported the report of the Committee.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution as a substitute for the resolutions of expulsion, reported by the committee, discharging the committee from further consideration of the Credit Mobilier investigation, and reciting that as the acts of Oakes Ames and James Brooks were committed prior to their being elected to this House, that *the House severely condemn them.*

Mr. Hoar asked the House to not consider the substitute, as it would ruin important constitutional questions. The substitute was laid on the table.

Judge Poland then, by previous arrangement, occupied the closing hour in a speech defending the report of the committee. He informed the House that the vote would be taken at 12.15 o'clock. The galleries and aisles now became very much crowded and intense interest was manifested both among members and spectators.

The speaker said the first vote was upon the substitute of Mr. Sargent, first as regards Mr. Ames, and second, in relation to Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Farnsworth moved that the report of the Committee and the whole subject lay on the table, on which Mr. Holman demanded the ayes and noes, which resulted in 59 ayes and 164 noes.

The House adopted the substitute of Mr Sargent which in effect laid aside the report of the Committee, 125 to 110, and *the House thus decided not to expel.*

A vote was then taken on the resolution condemning Oakes Ames, which was passed, 181 to 36. Mr. Brooks disposed of in a similar manner by a vote of 174 to 32.

By a vote of 104 yeas to 114 noes the House refused to discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject. But this is probably the end of another of those uncalled for investigations with which Congress has been afflicted during the last and present session, to the detriment of legitimate business.

Last night, for the first time, Mr. Ames was sensibly affected, and his 'kerchief was frequently used in drying his moistened eyes.

N. H. P.

"News from Home."

JUNIATA COUNTY, Feb. 27, 1873.

Editor Huntingdon Journal:—I observe Guss is tearing around loose among the citizens of your county, and is pitching into you lively. That *animal* used to *bellow* here, and though we don't wish you any harm, we are glad you have got him instead of us. It seems to hurt his feelings very much that you are a "late importation from Bedford county." Don't know what kind of a place Bedford county is to come from, but if you cut up any worse there than Guss did here, you are rather a bad man. He seems to think everybody considers him a saint except some "faithless, dishonorably discharged employees." Guss had better "go slow." Some of these same employees have better characters yet than he ever had, though he has done his best to injure them, and they may yet unfold some tales that will bring a blush to even *his* hypocritical face. But let that pass for the present. You might, however, ask him, Mr. Editor, about that fishing party and the big drunk he got on which interfered so much with his freedom in the pulpit, and ask him to explain about his libel suits in Juniata county. I hear he has been in the libel business in your county. I don't know much about such things, but Guss can tell all about it, he has been there himself.

JUNIATA.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, PA., February 22, 1873.

Whereas, A committee duly appointed and constituted according to law, did on the twenty-first day of February, 1872, visit and inspect the CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, and after a careful examination thereof, of its by-laws, rules and regulations and its general arrangements and facilities for study, did reprove unanimously the said school is entitled to recognition as a State Normal School, under the act relating to State Normal Schools, approved May 20, 1857, with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other institutions of like character in this Commonwealth; Now, therefore, I, State Superintendent of Common Schools, do hereby give notice as required by law, that I have recognized the school visited and inspected as aforesaid, as the State Normal School of the Seventh State Normal School District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Department of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, this twenty-second day of February, 1873.

[L. S.] J. P. WICKERSHAM,
mch5-2t.] Superintendent of Common Schools.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of ALVAH CHILCOAT, deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Alvah Chilcoat, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. CHILCOAT,
JACOB B. LYNN,
March5,'73*. Administrators.

WANTED.

We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
mch5-6t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

O YES! O YES! O YES!

The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

SIMPSON & ARMITAGE offer for sale a

HOUSE AND LOT at 1210 Mifflin St.,

West Huntingdon,

(stable and well of water therewith.) Possession given April 1, 1873. Price $1,700. 19feb3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of JAMES SAXTON, dec'd.]

Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of James Saxton, late of said borough, dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BLACK, Adm'r.
19feb6t.

NOTICE.—We, the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, having reason to believe that frauds have been committed during the past year in the issuing of scalp orders, consider it our duty, as the guardians of the county funds, to urge and insert, that no Justice of the Peace shall issue an order on the County Treasurer without the delivery of the head of the animal, or the entire skin from the top of the head, with both ears attached.

A. B. MILLER,
JONATHAN EVANS,
DAVID HARE.
12feb-

WANTED.

A good Cabinet Maker and Finisher, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to or address

BROWN & TYHURST,
Dealers in Furniture, No. 525, Hill street,
Feb.26,1873. Huntingdon, Pa.

S. Z. HENRY, } { E. F. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, } { J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antrasite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of MILES LEWIS, deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Miles Lewis, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH M. LEWIS,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
Feb26,'73-6t. Administrators.

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S *GOLDEN STATE*, the first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Bays and Harbors. 700 pages, 200 illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 5, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

More snow last week.

Bring along your job work.

Old General Thaw is looked for daily.

"Stormy March" is with us once again.

When girls get mad in school they make *snoots*.

The New York Branch people talk of closing out.

Frank Isenberg is domiciled in his new office.

Hon. John Scott's health is said to be not very good.

There are reports of a number of changes on Broad Top.

The "Sculp" business is not as good as formerly.

Huntingdon county will declare against license.

Blair county gives about 2425 majority against License.

J. S. Blair, Esq., is off to the inauguration at Washington.

We have some valuable real estate for sale, come and see us.

Harry E. Shafer, of the Mt. Union *Times*, smiled on us the other day.

One day last week several cars were crushed at Henry & Co's crossing.

The plasterers have finished their work on the new Presbyterian church.

Handsome sale bills printed, at an hour's notice, at the JOURNAL office.

The water tanks have been put up, for watering engines, at the new depot.

Mt. Union will be supplied with fresh cream and milk each and every morning.

We have the best job printer in the Juniata Valley. Send along your orders.

Conductor Longeneeker has bought the Hissong property in West Huntingdon.

Policeman Westbrook arrested a crowd of rowdy juveniles one night last week.

John S. Bare had his foot injured, a few days ago, by leaving a rail road tie fall upon it.

There are more dis-Guss-ted people in Huntingdon than in any other town in the State

The carrier of the Mt. Union *Times* missed all the town subscribers last week. Who did he hit?

Sheriff Houck is one of the most accommodating gentleman about town. He is an excellent officer.

The Postoffice is to be removed, on the first of April, into the building now occupied by Mrs. Hamer.

Quite a spirited religious revival is in progress in the United Brethren Church, in West Huntingdon.

Miss Maggie Miller entertained the juniors, on Friday evening, of lastweek. What a splendid time!

The Local freight, on Broad Top, the other day, ran directly over a cow, without injuring it or the engine.

And now Mt. Union is to have a bank. A real live bank where money can be exchanged. Just think of it!

The dramatic society of Mt. Union held forth, we suppose, to a crowded house, on the evening of the 28th ult.

Young ladies who lace themselves tightly when dressing for dinner evidently prefer grace before meat.

Fifteen new subscribers last week without an effort on our part. Pile them in, friends. We want to reach 2000.

The pier being erected, for the Broad Top Railroad, across the Juniata, at this place, is approaching completion.

In this State 3,253 lawyers are employed in looking after the interests, and in many cases the principal, of their clients.

Rev. J. W. Plannett handed in his resignation as pastor of the Baptist congregation, in this place, on last Sabbath.

Mr. S. G. Stine, of Warriorsmark township, purchased S. E. Henry's twin brick houses in West Huntingdon.

We will be pleased to hear from "Morris" again. Our columns are so crowded that his article was pushed out by main force.

Mt. Union boasts that from and after the first of April next that town will be blessed with another tinner, shoemaker, jeweller and artist. Good.

A free Musical Concert will be given at the Presbyterian Church, at Shaver's Creek bridge, by Prof. C. H. Jones and class, on Thursday evening next.

We are under obligations to Senator Petriken for a copy of his fish bill. We will publish it as soon as we can find space. It ought to become a law.

A little girl of Mrs. Campbell, of Mt. Union, upset a fluid lamp, on Tuesday evening, of last week and set the house on fire. The neighbors extinguished the flames.

We have on file quite a readable story, entitled, "The Orphan Girls' Friend; or, The Bully Boy with the Glass Eye," which we will try and lay before our readers at an early day. "Fun ahead!"

We have received, from J. C. Blair, Esq., a piece of music entitled "Beautiful Dreaming Eyes," which is highly recommended by those who are competent to judge. It is for sale at Mr. Blair's Book Store.

It is currently reported that the Reading railroad will extend one of its roads to Bellefonte during the coming season. If it does the Stone Creek railroad ought to be built to connect it with the Broad Top.

We learn that our jolly good natured friend, Thom. Keenan, Esq., who has been Supervisor of the Broad Top Railroad, for many years, has retired from that laborious position. He retires with the best wishes of all who know him.

Mr. Martin Grube, T. F. Postlewait and Jno. Dougherty, Esq., of Mt. Union, says the *Times*, were the recipients of a box which contained some steak, of a beef slaughtered in Lancaster county, which is said to have weighed 3800 lbs.

James Estep, who was deliberately murdered at Williamsburg, as we stated in our last week's issue, was a native of the neighborhood of Cassville, in this county, and a brother of Mrs. Pheasant, of West Huntingdon. There are no new developments in the case.

Messrs. Heffner & Isenberg built the handsome new desk used by Henry & Co., in their new office. It was designed by Frank Isenberg, and is really one of the most convenient desks we have ever seen. The workmanship is of a character that does great credit to the builders.

A few days ago, as the local freight on Broad Top, was crossing the trestle north of Tatesville, it met a little dog coming the opposite direction. The dog advanced until within a few feet of the engine when he stepped out upon a piece of timber and waited until the train passed and then resumed his journey.

A few nights ago, one of our most pleasant and agreeable friends, whose business it is to teach the young idea how to shoot," was awakened by something pulling at his hair and scrambling over his head and face. After his alarm had subsided he found it was only a mouse endeavoring to manufacture a nest out of his raven locks. He carries a large comb now.

AN EXCELLENT PEN.—We have been favored with a sample card of the celebrated Spencerian Steel Pens, and after trying them quite thoroughly are convinced of the superior merit. These pens are comprised in fifteen numbers, each differing in flexibility and fineness of point, so that the most fastidious penman cannot fail to find among the fifteen just such a pen as suits him. The Spencerian Pens are famous for their elasticity of movement, smoothness of point and great durability, and are a nearer approximation to the real Swan Quill Pen than anything hitherto made. They are manufactured in England under the supervision of the original inventor of Steel Pens, the venerable Josiah Mason, and Joseph Gillott—the latter making a few of the numbers after the models of the late P. R. Spencer, the famous penman. They are used very largely in the common schools of the United States, in all the principal commercial colleges, in the government offices at Washington, and in the banks and commercial offices throughout the country, the sale reaching an enormous quantity annually. For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, a sample card of the Spencerian Pens may be had by mail by enclosing 25 cents to Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand street, N. Y., or the pens may be bought at almost any store where pens are sold.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A little son of Dr. G. H. Thompson, of Mt. Union, met with a serious accident, which might have proved fatal, on last Monday evening. He was standing on the crossing of the Railroad opposite his father's house, waiting for a freight train to pass, and the dense smoke prevented his seeing the Mail train East approaching, which struck him half way between the ankle and knee, throwing him back against the engine, which struck him on the temple, causing an ugly wound. He was thrown forward by the force some eight feet, when he slid along on the ice some eight feet more, plowing up the snow and ice with his hands and knees which were torn badly. The engineer at once reversed the engine, and a number of persons came back, expecting to find him dead, but the boy jumped up and tried to scramble to the house. His wounds are not considered fatal, unless the concussion should seriously affect him.—*Mt. Union Times.*

TEMPERANCE AND LOCAL OPTION.—Pursuant to public notice, quite a number of the friends of temperance met at the church at Saltille, on Saturday evening, Feb. 15th.

The meeting was organized by electing John F. Meminger, Esq., chairman, and C. R. McCarthy, secretary.

On motion of H. Hudson the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. G. W. Cohill.—The Local Option law was then read by Calvin Green, after which able addresses were delivered by Samuel McVitty, Esq., Rev. G. W. Cohill, G. W. Kough, John Carl, and others.

A petition to our Legislature, opposed to the repealing of the Local Option law, or any amendments to it that might modify any of its provisions, was read, and largely signed, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at Oak Grove, Hubblesville, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22d, at 7 o'clock, P. M. M.

FIVE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS GIVES AWAY!—S. C. Summers & Co., corner 4th and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, Pa., continue to sell Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Notions, &c., at greatly reduced prices. From this date they will issue to their customers one ticket for every twenty-five cents worth of goods purchased, and five of these tickets will entitle the holder of each of them to one building lot, situate near the Huntingdon Car Works. Tickets will be fairly numbered and an impartial assignment will be made at the Castilian Garden, in Huntingdon, on the 4th day of July, 1873. One hundred and fifty smaller gifts will also be distributed.

3t. E. C. SUMMERS & CO.

RAILROAD trains of ore, coal, iron, etc., are now weighed *on the run*. The Fairbanks Track Scale, with a platform nine rods long, accomplishes this marvel. Even Wendell Phillips must allow the art of weighing is not one of the "Lost Arts."

GREAT REDUCTION.—Dry Goods, Blankets, Shawls, Coverlets, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Now is the time to get bargains at Henry & Cos.' 5-2t

NEW Mackerel and Herring, just received at Henry & Cos.' 1t

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County.

Mr. Editor:—In your last issue the license men, in the form of an advertisement, boasted a desire to have the subject of "license or no license discussed in all its bearings, in the most public manner possible." This is an idle boast indeed. A public and intelligent discussion of this question is just what they do not want and they will prevent it as far as possible. They know they cannot give even one good reason why there should be a single licensed house in this county, now or at any time after this. All the falsities to which these men can give expression and all the fallacies which they would have others mistake for arguments, cannot induce so many as one good, intelligent voter to give up his belief that all dram shops, licensed or otherwise, are public nuisances that should be abated. They know that the more ignorant the people are, the larger will be the vote for license at the approaching election. They have no reasons to urge in favor of license that will have weight with any except the ignorant and the besotted whose reason is controlled by their appetites. Runsellers feel that their case is tottering and is about to topple over to ruin and lest they should be driven into some honest, respectable business, they make this feeble appeal to the ignorant and prejudiced to save them. But their cause is condemned and only awaits its time to fall. Men have not been deploring the evil of intemperance in their midst, all their lives without tracing it to its legitimate source. We have faith in the people of Huntingdon County that they will not let pass the golden opportunity, soon to be presented, to close up every licensed house in the county. Anti license men do not claim that by the triumpt of their cause, drunkenness will be wholly exterminated. But they believe that if "no license" carries there will be three-fourths less intemperance than there is under the present system. Now the thing next best to eradicating an evil is to *almost* eradicate it. Many men are drunkards because of the temptations thrown out to them. Being sensible that the vice is ruinig them soul and body they contend against it with what strength they have but continually fail because of the easy access to strong drink. Also a large class of men buy liquor by retail who either could not or would not buy it wholesale. Then when no licenses are granted, it will be easier to convict men in our courts of selling liquor than it now is to convict them selling it without license, or to minors, &c. Hence the temptations on one side will be largely removed and on the other side the difficulties will be greatly increased. The History of the Liquor laws in Maine and in other states having similar laws, shows conclusively and undeniably, that intemperance there has been decreased nine-tenths by the operation of these laws. The liquor men know this, though they assert the contrary in their advertisement.

They show the reasonableness of their cause by arguments after this style: All evil cannot be prevented; therefore, no evil should be prevented: or, when applied in particular instance: Some men will commit murder notwithstanding the laws, human and divine which command that no murder shall be done; therefore, all who wish to do so, be allowed to commit murder with impunity; or, when applied to local option in this: If license is voted down, some men will sell liquor in violation of the law forbiding its sale; therefore all who wish to sell liquor should be licensed by *law* to engage in its trade. This fallacy is one so apparent that we will not waste another word to make it more ridiculous or noticeable.

If the decent(?) and respectable(?) men engaged in the liquortrade have no fear of a decrease of intemperance, should no license carry, why have they now at Harrisburg a fund of several hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of corrupting the Legislature and of buying, if possible, at a tremendous price, the repeal of the Local Option Law? Why have they, during the past few weeks, sent hundreds of petitions to members of the Legislature, beseeching them in the strongest terms for the repeal of this hated law? Why do the liquor men of your town, Mr. Editor, pay for the insertion of lengthy advertisements in our several county papers as a means of getting their feeble appeals before the people? The actions of these license men give the lie to their words. Pennsylvania is awake! All the Counties that have voted, have with not more than one or two solitary exceptions, voted license down. This is fast opening the way to entire prohibition. "The present license system is the best extant." Indeed it is almost a perfect system in the eye of the nineteen men who now have the monopoly of the liquor trade in this county! There is money in it for them. But the tax-payers will undoubedly conclude that a system which results in the depletion of our County Treasury to the extent of nearly $10,000 per annum will

If no license carries and hotel-keepers revenge themselves on the people by doubling or trebling their charge for meals and lodging, your correspondent recommends to the people of Huntingdon the use of the same receipt that worked so effectual a cure in Jefferson County. The Brookville *Republican* has it as follows:

"Some excitment was occasioned on Monday by the preconcerted action of the hotel proprietors of our place in raising the price of accommondations to about double their usual rates. To offset this action of the hotel men, the Temperance and anti-License men met and made arrangements to accommodate those attending court in private families at one dollar per day, and so advertised by printed posters. To carry out their determination a list of those willing to throw open their houses was made, and as the people came in they were assigned places by a committee of arrangements. As we write this subject is nearly the entire topic of conversation, and not the best feeling that could be wished for is entertained. A decided opposition to a few men combining to extort off the public is manifest."

The respectability of the liquor traffic and of those engaged in it, and the perfection of the present license system, are slightly adverted to by the Grand Jury of Dauphin County in its report to the January Term of the Court for that county. It is as follows:

"A large proportion of the twelve hundred signatures appended to these petitions, recommending the applicants as being men of "good repute for honesty and temperance," is made up of moderate drinkers, tipplers, confirmed drunkards, and men who themselves are engaged in the traffic. The same men often signed a number of petitions. Besides many of these signatures indicate that the men who made them can scarcely write their own names, and do not possess ordinary inteligence; some make their mark only. Many of the men they reccommend are known by the public to be men who drink too much themselves, and whose very appearance should be evidence *prima facie* that they should not be entrusted with this dangerour business. There are statements made in a number of these applications that the applicants are well provided with bedding, rooms, stabling, &c., for the accommodation of the traveling public, when everybody else as, well as the petitioners, know that not a soul stops at these places nor asks for such accommodation from one year to another but for drink only, and that no respectable person would ever think of staying there a single hour. A remarkable fact also appears that the worst cases have employed the best legal talent to see them through. We are very safe in saying that applicants for positions in ordinary business, such as merchandising, manufacturing or for civil offices who would present such looking petitions as many as these are, with an array of such looking signatures, and belonging to the classes society named above, would not be countenanced for a moment."

Yours etc., RUSTICUS.

Letter from Shirleysburg.

Mr. Editor:—Being at leasure, I will trouble you with a few items, provided, you are not already overstocked with correspondence.

Local Option seems to be attracting a good deal of attention, and we sincerely hope that by the time the vote is taken, that every man who has common sense enough to entitle him to a vote will vote "NO LICENCE." How any man who claims to have any religious, or even good moral principles, can vote for license, is one of the mysteries I cannot comprehend. Yet, we meet with those who have been church members for years, and prate a great deal about moral reforms, who refuse to do any thing to suppress one of the most common, powerful and successful means of introducing, and promoting crime, poverty and destitution. The religion of such men must be very superficial indeed. The principal argument we meet with, against voting "No License," is, "that liquor is useful and if men want to make hogs of themselves, let them do it." Now, everybody knows that hogs don't make themselves. It evidently requires one hog to make another. Trace up the pedigree of these hogs, in human form, and you will invariably find those who encourage—no matter how—the manufacture and sale of intoxicating swill—or beverages, if you like the name better—the legitimate sires of the whiskey breed of hogs, and a bad breed they are.

Seriously, we cannot see how any person, having a single spark of humanity, can help loathing this liquor traffic with a lasting, uncompromising, bitter hatred. Language cannot express, tongue cannot tell, pencil cannot paint the extent of the cursed evil. Nothing but a heart of adamant can stand and see this broad, boiling, seething, river of death, thickly strewn with human wrecks, filling our ears with the cries and appeals of the destitute, the shrieks and groans of the wounded and the dying, without making an effort to arrest the destructive element. Our prisons, alms-houses, hospitals and insane asylums, all show the fearful effects of this terrible simoom of liquid fire, and death. And yet we find men who claim to be christians, who go to church, put on a long face, take sacrament and table charity and then add fuel to this destructive element, either by directly voting, for license or by silence, which is equivalent. Shame, Oh shame!

OCCASIONAL.

Outstanding Accounts.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the Outstanding Balances due the county, published in the Auditors' statement for 1872, I find that there is due some $7,000 or $8,000, and some of this for six years. Now, sir, this money has nearly all been paid in to the collectors, and they are making use of it. I know this to be the case in the township in which I live. I would like to know why the Commissioners don't make them pay over? Are they going to lay still and let some more of them get an act passed to exonerate them? I think it is high time that these outstanding balances were collected. The tax-payers are getting tired of keeping up storekeepers, butchers and speculators. We want to see it collected and put where it ought to be.

I see a judgment No. 10, April Term, 1870, for $577.26, with interest, collected and not paid over. Now whose fault is this? Surely the tax-payers will hold the Commissioners responsible for it. There is a great fuss about pole-cats, foxes and hawks, but not a word said about the money that is collected and kept. The fellows who have done the collecting and have the money make the most fuss about the scalps.

I see "tax-payer" is going in on the Poor House ring. He is all right on that subject. I think the Directors have a hard old thing to keep. According to the meat accounts he (Logan) ought to be fat, but poor old soul he is as bony as ever. He must be hard to keep!

A COLLECTOR.

March 1, 1873.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

for the weekending March 1, 1873	7681
Same date last year	5984
Increase for week	1,697
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	72,834
Same date last year	47,608
Increase for year 1873	25,226

TWO HUNDRED WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS FOR SALE.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER, No. 228½ Hill St.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. Greenberg will move his merchant tailoring establishment into Blair's new room, next to the post office, on the 1st of April. td.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

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HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., March 4, 1873.

	Wholesale $	Retail. $
BUTTER		30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	28	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	28
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		37
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		10 00
" red wheat	9 25 to 9 50	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 80 to 1 90	
" red, "	1 70 to 1 80	
RYE		75
CORN		55
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	65@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
STRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		60
Buckwheat		65

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1873.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour trade continues dull; sales of about 3000 barrels Red Stone premium, Quaker City and Girard mills during the week on secret terms, and a few hundred barrels to the home consumers at $6@6.75 per barrel for extras: Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7.75@$8.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do do at $8.25@9.50, and high grades at $9.75@11.50. Rye flour is dull at $4.75@5. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is very dull; sales of Western red at $1.92@1.96, white at $2.05@2.10, and No. 1 spring at $1.70@1.75 per bushel. No sales of Rye. Corn is in moderate request, and 2,000 bushels yellow sold at 58@59c, and 400 bushels white at 63@63½. Oats are unchanged; sales of white at 48@50c, and mixed at 47c.

Marriages.

MUSSER—GREEN.—On the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. George Musser, of Mt. Union, to Miss Jemima Green, of Oneida township, all of this county.

WILLIAMS—SPECK.—On the 1st inst., at Dudley, by the Rev. John Palmer, Mr. John Williams to Miss Elizabeth Speck, all of this county.

WISE—AFRICA.—On the 27th ult., by the Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. Silas W. Wise to Miss Lizzie W. Africa, all of Huntingdon.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY. Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER.
1jan63-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF A DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN WEST HUNTINGDON. The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, in the bor. of Huntingdon, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 7th, 1873,

at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, the following real estate:

All that valuable lot of ground fronting 50 feet on the north side of Mifflin, and extending back at right angles to the same 150 feet to a fifteen foot alley, having thereon erected a NEW TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, about 18x20, with three rooms on second story and two good rooms and kitchen on the first floor.

This house is well finished inside and outside—the rooms all being papered. There is a good well of water at the door. The lot is in excellent condition and is enclosed by a good, neat, pale fence. There is ample front to this lot to build another commodious dwelling house on Mifflin street.

The property is owned by *Mr. James A. Mitchell*, of Philadelphia, who built it for himself, but whose business calls him elsewhere. It is at present occupied by John Maganan.

Persons wishing to view the premises will please call on ASAHEL H. HIGHT, or at the office of the undersigned.

Terms of sale:—$100 to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down; $500 on the 1st day of April next, at which time deed will be delivered and possession given; and the balance in two equal annual payments, April 1, 1874, and April 1, 1875, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser. Interest on last two payments from April 1, 1873.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Att'y for owner,
No. 300½ Hill Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. H. KING, Auctioneer.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 19, 1873.

NOTICE TO HEIRS—*[Estate of SAMUEL SHAVER, dec'd]* Notice to Mrs. Mary McCloskey, Davenport post office, Iowa; Martha Robinson, Carlisle post-office, Cumberland Co., Pa.; William Shaver, Kanawha post-office, West Virginia, take notice that the Orphans' Court, of Huntingdon county, have granted a Rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Samuel Shaver, late of Shirley twp., dec'd, to appear in court, on the second Monday of April, 1873, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof or show cause why the same should not be sold.

19feb-4 AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN PARTITION. *[Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, dec'd.]* Notice to Anna Mary, intermarried with Henry T. Black, at present residing at Green Valley P. O., Tazewell county, Illinois, and the following grand-children of deceased: Son of Wm. Thompson, John, a minor, at present residing with his uncle, the said Henry T. Black, in Tazewell county, Illinois; George, at present residing in Centre county, Pa., post office not known, take notice that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of John Thompson, dec'd., in the borough of Mount Union, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1873, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making Partition of the Real Estate of said deceased to and among the children and legal representatives of the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1873.-4t

NOTICE IN PARTITION. *[Estate of JOHN LUTZ, dec'd.]* Notice to Isaac Lutz, the petitioner, who resides in Carroll county, in the State of Illinois, and whose post office address is Shannon; David Lutz, who resides at present in Altoona, Blair county, Pa.; Elizabeth, intermarried with John S. Buck, both of whom are now deceased, leaving children as follows: Abraham Buck, who is of age, and who resides in Ogle county, in the State of Illinois, and whose post office is Polo; Amanda, intermarried with —— Clifford, and residing in Guthrie county, State of Iowa, but whose post office address is at present unknown; Christian, who resides with his brother Abraham, and who is also of age; John, who resides with his uncle, Samuel Buck, in Ogle county, Illinois, and whose post office is Polo; Henry, who resides with his uncle, Henry Buck, in Ogle county, above named, and whose post office is Polo; and Benjamin Buck, who resides with Samuel Laymen, in Carroll county, Illinois, and whose post office is Shannon; John Lutz, jr., who died some three years ago and left to survive him a widow, Isabella, and the following named children: Alfred, who resides in Carroll county, Illinois, and whose post office is Shannon; Frank, Fillmore, Bertha, Amanda and Charles, all of whom reside in Carroll county, above named, and whose post office is Shannon; and Lula, who resides in Stevenson county, Illinois, with —— Clifford, not far from Freeport; Benjamin Lutz, who died near three years ago, and who left to survive him a widow, Catharine, and two children, as follows: Lula, who is at present residing in the family of her uncle, David Lutz, and Jessie, who resides with a family whose name is now unknown to petitioner, who formerly lived near Freeport, Ill., but has since removed to Canada; that the last three children of Elizabeth and John S. Buck are minors, and have Christian Long for their guardian, who resides in Dallas county, Iowa, and whose post office is Adell; that the above named children of John Lutz, jr., and Benjamin Lutz are all minors, and have no guardians appointed, take notice that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of John Lutz, dec'd., in the borough of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the 11th day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making Partition of the Real Estate of said deceased to and among the children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1873.-4t

STAGE LINE From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jany.-7-13[o H. McMANIGILL.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. The undersigned will offer for sale, at public outcry, at his residence, in Juniata township, Huntingdon county,

On THURSDAY, February 27, 1873,

all the following personal property, to wit: Four work horses, to wit: 1 brood mare six years old, 2 three-year old colts, well broke to work, 1 farm wagon, for three or four horses, 1 wagon, for one or two horses, 1 mower, 1 sled, 1 sleigh, 1 large buffalo robe and bells, 1 sett blacksmith's tools, a lot of good gears, 1 cider mill, hay by the ton, and corn fodder by the lot, straw by the lot, 1 lot of corn by the bushel, and other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

I also have for sale a commodious lot of timber, about four hundred acr s, lying, and being in the said township of Juniata. This timber consists mostly of White Oak, but has Poplar, Hickory, Linn, Sugar, and supposed to be enough of Chestnut Oak to make over three hundred cords of bark.

For further information call on the undersigned.

feb.12.ts] A. B. SHENEFELT.

WANTED BOOK AGENTS for the *GREAT INDUSTRIES* of the United States; 1200 PAGES AND 500 ENGRAVINGS Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including JOHN B. GOUGH and HORACE GREELEY. This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of Manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyelopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. We want Agents in every town of the United States, and no Agent can fail to do well with this book. One Agent sold 133 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in two weeks. Our agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week. Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE *FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.* 800 Pages, 250 Engravings. An interesting and amusing treatise on the Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It exposes Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
1jan73-1y. Hartford, Conn., or Chicago Ill.

MRS. L. A. HAMER, MILLINERY, DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING, Fancy Goods and Notions. Stamping, Pinking and Goffering done to order. Kid Gloves Cleaned and Colored. Agent, in Huntingdon, for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S Patterns of Garments and their Celebrated Shears and Scissors. dec4-tf.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY AT THE HUNTINGDON INSURRANCE AGENCY. *LIFE, FIRE AND STOCK,* Leister's Building, Second Floor. HANOVER, CONTINENTAL, COMMERCE GERMAN of Erie, ALPS, ALLEMANIA, NORTH MISSOURI and ALLENTOWN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANIES. JOHN H. DAVIDSON, Underwriter, 10april1yr.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY, HUNTINGDON, PA. The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN: No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 92 feet and extending back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

A LOT ON MIFFLIN STREET. No. 7. A splendid lot on Mifflin street, in West Huntingdon, No. 294 in the plan of said addition to the borough of Huntingdon. It is well fenced and paved, fronting 30 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley. Price, $400; payable one-third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest.

TWO LOTS ON MOORE STREET. No. 8. Two very fine lots, numbered respectively 291 and 299 on Moore street, fronting 50 feet, and extending back 150 feet—not fenced. Price for No. 291, $150, and for No. 299, $175. Payable one-half in hand, and the balance in one year with interest.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a house and lot, No. 406 Second street. The lot is 50 feet front and 153 feet deep, with a good two story frame dwelling thereon, both stories filled in with brick; a well of water at the door. If said property is not sold at private sale before November Court, it will be offered at public sale at that time.

For further particulars call on the undersigned, residing on the premises. D. McCAHAN. [sept.18 tf.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR! Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrof ous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIA TAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it! Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Dec.17,'72-1y. S. S. SMITH, Agent. Huntingdon, Pa.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Miscellaneous.

EXCELSIOR.—Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines are considered superior to all others before the American public for the speedy and certain cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Invalids, try them, and be convinced of the truth of what we assert. It is but ten months since they were first offered to the public, and to-day they are sold by first-class Druggists and Merchants in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, the Virginias, Ohio, Indiana, and the District of Columbia. Surely they are not humbugs or they would'nt be so highly commended by the intelligence of the most powerful states in all this fair land. They are classified so as to meet the most difficult diseases for which they are offered, not one medicine for all the diseases humanity is heir to.

The Magic Balm cannot fail to cure Coughs and Colds if used according to directions. For all diseases arising from impurities in the blood use the

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE Restorative and Blood Purifier.

THE SAMSON OIL need only be tried to convince any one that it will cure Cramp Colic, Bunions, etc.

The Hepatica Pills are an Alternative Cathartic, and should be used in every family. They should be used in connection with the

Mountain Herb Bitters for Fever and Ague.

FOUSE BROS., CRUM & CO., Sole Proprietors of Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines —AND— Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders.

Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.

For sale, wholesale and retail by John Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., of whom they all can be bought at manufacturers' prices. Also for sale at retail by S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, Pa., and A. P. W. Johnson, Huntingdon, Pa. July24,1872-1yr.

BEST THING IN THE WEST. *Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.* LANDS! *THREE MILLION ACRES* *Situate in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!*

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

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THE Facts about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich Soil, and Splendid Climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, stone and brick on the line; Cheap rates on coal, lumber, etc.; no lands owned by speculators; Homesteads and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route: Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN, *Manager Land Dep't,* 22jan3m. Topeka, Kansas,

FIVE DOLLARS TO TWENTY DO

The Huntingdon Journal.

The Cow.--Concluded.

In the concluding paragraph of the preceding chapter, I promised to give my views on the mode of rearing the cow that shall be most effective and reliable in securing a physical structure and form that is absolutely necessary in the best dairy cow.

As with the "tree," if we would fashion it we must begin with the "twig," so with the cow, particularly as regards the development of the store-house and laboratoy in which valuable dairy products are to be extracted from the aliment consumed.

We must provide food for the calf, from the time it begins to demand other than milk, which is bulky and in which nutritious matter is not too highly concentrated. There are various ways of sugar-coating coarse and innutritive matter, so as to make it palatable, and yet not inclined to cloy or surfeit the stomach or impair its tone.

When the calf on pasture has eaten all the grass its appetite craves, it may be induced to eat three small meals daily, of a variety of grass unlike the pasture, by chopping it in a green state, and mixing it with finely ground corn meal, moistened with molasses or linseed mucilage, or pulped sweet apples. In the absence of the grass, fodder corn, the lower leaves of cabbage, beets etc., may be chopped and used as a substitute.

It is important that all the food fed to ruminants should be in a condition favorable to rumination; slops alone are not as profitable as when the grain, etc., from which they are made, is incorporated with hay, stalks, and the like, with which it may be ruminated. Any food, or system of feeding, that interferes with rumination is injurious, and tends speedily to an abnormal condition of the organs of digestion, and if long continued, will injure the teeth; and neither the flesh, nor the lacteal products from animals so affected are as wholesome for food, as that from animals in a normal condition. The unwholesomeness and injurious effects are more apparent on children than on adults, and has often greatly swollen the mortality report, and has yet been unheeded by health officers.

This system of feeding the heifer calf should continue until the heifer has become a cow in profit, and if it has been skilfully conducted, I am confident that the yield of the cow may easily be increased one-fifth over what it would have been under a regime disregarding the physical development which I have claimed to be of such great importance. The nature of the cow may also be greatly improved by carefully avoiding an exceptional development of fat, either before or after she has bred. I am satisfied that when the secretions in the cow have been for any considerable period of time, diverted from the lacteal to the fat and flesh forming development, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to entirely transpose such a tendency; hence its occurrance should be carefully avoided.

The most effective means of preventing this condition in the heifer, is in avoiding the use of a large proportion of fat-forming food, and to have the animal breed at an early age. Having bred, she should be again impregnated, so that she may drop the second calf about one year after the first.

She should be milked quick and regularly twice a day, and as long as any milk can be drawn, no matter how small the quantity, until within a few days of the approaching parturition. This course pursued with the cow for three or four years will be found enduring in effect, and will cause her to protract her milking season months longer than cows to which no especial attention has been given.

If the cow producer thoroughly understands and faithfully practices M. Zuenous' system of selecting both sexes by the escutcheon indications, which may reliably be done at an early age, and if he will observe and practice what I recommended, and also every known hygienic principle in the management and care of his animals, he may easily more than double the value of a given number of cows in a few generations of the same race. To secure so great, and so desirable an improvement in a race of animals as I have claimed, is practicable, but there must be no want of knowledge pertaining to the subject, or want of exercise and observance of it, but the whole routine must be faithfully carried out.

There must be no irregularity in feeding and watering, both food and water must be free from impurities, and the temperature of neither should be below 50°, and if the water, on account of its being more rapidly taken into the stomach, and more liable to chill the system and check circulation and secretion, was never below 80° it would be much more conducive to health.

The flow of milk is known to be perceptibly diminished by the cow standing long in cool ponds, or streams; excessive heat, severe or excessive exercise, and undue excitement, are all well known to injuriously affect lacteal secretion. The amount of exercise required to maintain a maximum of health in the cow, if the air is pure around her, is much less than is generally supposed.

This is an important reason why cows kept in small enclosures or stables, and fully supplied with proper food, yield so liberally.

The stable, when properly arranged, provides for admittitg or excludtng the sun at pleasure; and much more surface of glass in winter, and open air space in summer, through which the sun's rays may be admitted to the stable than is ordinarily found, even on the best dairy farms, will prove very advantageous.

If farmers generally would keep fewer cows, and keep them better, their net profit would be much greater.—*J. Wilkinson Baltimore, Md.*

FEDERAL CAKE.—Two pounds and a half of flour; one pound and a quarter of sugar; half a pound of butter; the yolks of two eggs; two table-spoonsful of saleratus; half a pint of milk. Rub the butter, sugar and flour together; then add all the other ingredients, knead the whole into a smooth dough. Roll it out into thin sheets, cut the cakes in the form of a diamond, and bake them on greased tins, in a quick oven; when done, loosen them from the tins with a knife before they become cool.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

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PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 26th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail.	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Lv	Lv 7 40	Huntingdon	Ar	Ar 4 00
	7 45	Long Siding		3 55
	8 00	McConnellstown		3 45
	8 05	Pleasant Grove		3 35
	8 22	Marklesburg		3 22
	8 40	Coffee Run		3 07
	8 45	Rough and Ready		3 00
	9 00	Cove		2 50
	9 05	Fishers Summit		2 45
	9 15	Saxton		2 35
	9 40	Riddlesburg		2 15
	9 47	Hopewell		2 05
	10 05	Pipers Run		1 50
	10 25	Tatesville		1 30
	10 37	Bloody Run		1 20
	10 40	Mount Dallas		1 15
	11 08	BEDFORD		12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Lv 9 25	Lv	Saxton	2 15	Ar
9 40		Coalmont	2 00	
9 45		Crawford	1 55	
Ar 9 00	Ar	Dudley	1 45	L
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward Mail.	Westward Cincinnati Express.	Westward Fast Line.	Westward Mixed Train.	Stations.	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Eastward Mail.	Eastward Philadelphia Express.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 51
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 10	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 00	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 36	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Fast Line.	Night Express.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar 8 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 50		ar 5 20
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Accom.	Express.	Mail.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M.	P. M.	6 30
	12 15	3 00	
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE. General Passenger Agent.

Nov. 5, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, January 13th, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Westward. Stations.	A. M.	Mail. P. M.	Leave Eastward. Stations.	Mail. P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia	.....	11.40			
Baltimore	.....	.....	Cumberland	10.05	3.05
	P.M.	A.M.	Mt Savage June	10.20	3.20
Harrisburg	.....	.....	Bridgeport	11.20	4.15
Lewistown	.....	.....	Wills Creek	11.23	4.20
Huntingdon	.....	7.40	Preston	11.33	4.30
Mount Dallas	1.20	10.40	Londonderry	11.50	4.48
Ashcom	1.27	10.46	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.54
Lutzville	1.32	10.52	Sulphurspring	12.05	5.05
Jameson	1.42	11.00	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.14
	A.M.		Napier	12.23	5.26
Bedford	6.20	11.08	Wolfsburg	12.30	5.34
			Bedford	12.40	5.44
Wolfsburg	6.30	11.22			A.M.
Napier	6.37	11.29	Jameson	12.52	9.09
Mann's Choice	6.48	11.40	Lutzville	1.00	9.17
Sulphur Springs	6.53	11.46	Ashcom	1.05	9.24
Buffalo Mills	7.06	11.58	Mount Dallas	1.10	9.30
Londonderry	7.11	12.01	Ar. Huntingdon	4.15	.....
Preston	7.28	12.17	" Lewistown	.....	.....
Wills Creek	7.28	12.27	" Harrisburg	8.45	.....
Bridgeport	7.45	12.35	" Baltimore	.....	.....
Mt Sav Junction	8.20	1.20			
Ar. Cumberland	8.45	1.35	" Philadelphia	2.30	.....

☞The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.50, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.26 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Hermon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.25 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.60 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, dec 2,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Don't buy until you see The Davis.

S. S. SMITH, Agent. No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.

Oct.23'72-3mo.

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REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. 7th Street,

no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects is has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

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FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

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nov27-6m.

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SMUCKER & BROWN.

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FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,72

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For farther information apply to

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All kinds of repairing neatly done.

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TERMS REASONABLE.

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R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS *IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.* NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford asc cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Month, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the waste, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Yet only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinry and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, buaning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms—Tin, Tape etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

REVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was reccommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Drnggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

May 22, 1872.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS. &c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES. PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE.

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

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You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

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STEINWAY & SONS', CHICKERING & SONS', THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO., THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S, GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S, CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE. Huntingdon, Pa., 2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING *CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils &ps. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada. Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

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DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Ren